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SCHOOL TEACHERS

GEN. A. S. HARTWELL FOR WASHINGTON

SECRETARY COATS

Rousing Reception Tendered Him

at Y. M. C. A. Hall.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT WEEDON

Mr. Wall's Violin Solo Encored and a General Social Time Enjoyed by All.

The reception given at Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening in honor of Albert J. Coats, the new assistant secretary and athletic instructor of the association, was largely attended.

The following interesting program was rendered: Selections by the association orchestra, song by Charles Elston, address of welcome by President W. C. Weedon, and violin solo by Dr. O. E. Wall.

President Weedon, in his remarks, expressed the great satisfaction the Y. M. C. A. of Honolulu felt in securing the services of a man so well fitted for the work of instructor in the gymnasium as Mr. Coats, who now holds the world's record in association athletics. This record was made last year at the annual meet held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Summer School at Williams Bay, Wis., Mr. Coats scoring 451 points. Up to that time the record was held by Secretary Coleman, who scored 420 1-5 points. This record was secured in five field contests. Five years ago both Mr. Coleman and Mr. Coats were competitors in these contests and after holding the championship for five years Mr. Coleman finally had to give way to his present assistant.

Continuing his remarks Mr. Weedon said, in substance:

"With two such efficient instructors in our gymnasium work, the Honolulu association should be second to none in the United States. A very great change is taking place in Honolulu at the present time and opportunities for young men to gain instruction and make their own way in the world were never so good as at present. With the present opportunities afforded young men by the Y. M. C. A. alone there was no reason why any young man in Honolulu should spend an idle hour.

He early became interested in the sugar industry, having been one of the largest holders in the Koloa Sugar Company, and more recently in Makaweli and Pala. He is now one of the largest owners in the American Sugar Company, on Molokai.

General Hartwell, as he is familiarly known in the United States, Judge Hartwell, as he is called here, from his having at one time been a Judge of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, has for nearly thirty years been one of the leading members of the bar of Hawaii.

A graduate of Harvard, an instructor in the University of Missouri, a soldier in the West at the breaking out of the war, afterwards successively Lieutenant, Captain, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier General in the East, on special investigation duty under the War Department after the war, a cotton planter in South Carolina, a graduate of the Harvard Law School, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, twice Attorney General under Kalakaua, a keen business man with large property interests in Hawaii, a leading lawyer in active practice, one of the leading drafters of the present Hawaiian Constitution, an old resident thoroughly familiar with the history, conditions and necessities of Hawaii, such is the record of the man who is to represent this community in Washington at the coming session of Congress, when the fundamental law governing Hawaii is to be enacted. No man has had better training for the position.

Of especial value for any work in Washington is Judge Hartwell's wide military acquaintance and reputation. His military record as Colonel of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry and as General in command of a brigade in South Carolina, consisting of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and United States troops; the brevet of Brigadier General given to him for "gallant services at the battle of Honey Hill, South Carolina," where he was wounded four times and had a horse killed under him, have given him a particularly strong hold on the powers that be at Washington and increased the strength of position which he holds as a member of the Loyal Legion.

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an emergency and of an eminent constructive mind. His services in this respect were invaluable in the drafting of the present Constitution of Hawaii.

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General Hartwell has been an earnest advocate of annexation ever since the movement of 1893, and has been one of the most trusted of the Government's unofficial advisers in connection with the many serious questions which have arisen during the interval since 1893.

When seen yesterday afternoon Judge Hartwell admitted that an understanding had been arrived at between him and the Government. He stated that the appointment had been tendered to him by President Dole some weeks ago but that he had not made up his mind until within a day or two. He stated that no conditions were attached to the appointment nor definite instructions given. His understanding was that he was not going to Washington to represent any faction, nationality or interest, but he was going in the interests of the country as a whole.

The appointment was not at his solicitation, and, so far as his personal interests were concerned, they would be better conserved by remaining here, but this might be the last opportunity which he would have of rendering Hawaii and the Hawaiians a public service. His efforts might or might not be successful, but whatever there was in him to give would be used freely in the general interests of Hawaii.

General Hartwell was born in Massachusetts of old American stock. His record by date is as follows: 1858, graduated from Harvard College; 1858 to 1861, instructor in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; 1861, enlisted in the Fifth Missouri Infantry, present at the taking of Camp Jackson; 1861, enlisted in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts as First Lieutenant; there were sixteen Harvard men carrying muskets in this company. Later he became senior in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Colored Infantry, and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Colored Infantry in June, 1863; again promoted to Colonel of the same regiment in December, 1863, and breveted for Brigadier General in December, 1864. During 1864 and 1865, in command of the brigade in South Carolina; 1865-66, was on special duty under the War Department in investigating alleged frauds in South Carolina; discharged from the army in April, 1866. After discharge from the army engaged in the cotton planting industry in the Sea Islands in South Carolina, withdrawing therefrom when it was demonstrated that labor was unobtainable. In 1866 returned and finished his course in the Harvard Law School. Thereafter practiced law in Boston until 1868, at which time he was appointed First Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, becoming subsequently Attorney General in 1874 and 1876, as above stated.

The affair was one of the most successful of the kind ever held under Y. M. C. A. auspices.

A. J. Coats, the new assistant secretary and gymnasium instructor of the Y. M. C. A., who arrived Wednesday by the Alameda, has had considerable experience in the line of work he will

take up here.

In '94 and '95 he was assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Grand

Rapids, Mich. He entered the Y. M. C. A. Training School at Chicago in '96 and graduated the following year. He then took charge of athletics at Monmouth College, where he remained until taking his present position.

For several years past Mr. Coats has been one of the athletic and aquatic instructors at the encampments of the Y. M. C. A. at Lake Geneva during the summer vacations. He is an enthusiast in aquatic sports and golf, as well as gymnastic work. He believes Hawaii an ideal field for both golf and aquatics. He hopes to see the game of golf secure a firm footing here and expects to make aquatics a feature of Y. M. C. A. athletics at Honolulu.

He said last night: "I don't see why the association should not possess shells and put practical crews in the annual races here. I certainly intend to make swimming and boating a prominent feature of my work. Oh, golf is a noble game! It is a game adapted to all kinds of people; old, young, weak and strong are equally capable of entering into and enjoying the sport."

"I know that I will like that work here," he said further. "I believe that the gymnasium plays an important part in developing the youth into serviceable and Christian manhood. Get the boys interested in athletics at your Y. M. C. A. gymnasiums and the religious and spiritual side will soon follow."

Mr. Coats will begin his classes in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium the week after next. He is enthusiastic in his chosen work and promises to be very popular with the association.

FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Some of the Lands Required for Army and Navy Uses.

Among the lands which Colonel Ruhe has asked to be set apart for the use of the United States government are:

1. The Makiki ground where cricket games take place and which was set apart by the last Legislature as a public recreation park.

2. Certain lands in the inner harbor, including what is known as the Emme wharf.

3. Land near the Oceanic dock including the Hopper leases where the rice and planting mills are now situated.

4. The drill shed grounds, including the barracks, the parade grounds, the drill shed and a portion of land running to Beretania street back of the home of Mrs. Mary Adams on Miller street.

Emigration to Hawaii.

Hawaii has sent an unprecedentedly large order for Japanese laborers. The sugar planters want no less than 9,000, which means that, including women, there will be an emigration of some twelve thousand from Japan. The bulk of the emigrants (6,915) are to be furnished by the Kumamoto Imin Kaisha, the Keigai Toko Kaisha, and the Motoioka Shokai, the remainder being sent by the Tokyo Imin Kaisha and the Nippon Imin Kaisha. It is supposed that this large demand for labor has been stimulated by an access of American capital to Hawaii in the sequel of annexation.—Japan Weekly Mail, September 2.

Dowsett Inventory.

George R. Carter, administrator of the Estate of Edward Dowsett, deceased, returns the following as the inventory of the estate: Certificate No. 1 of Jas. L. Dowsett Estate, Limited, \$30,000; 25 shares Maunalani assessable delinquent \$25; eight horses \$68; two saddles \$50; furniture \$50; jewelry \$250; one-twelfth interest in the Estate of J. L. Dowsett of no value, it being under contract of sale; clothing, family pictures and law books of no market value.

A TRANSPORT WRECKED.

A cablegram to the San Francisco quartermaster's department received September 6 from Captain Doria of the Morgan City from Nagasaki, under date of September 5, goes to show that the vessel is not the total wreck she was supposed to be. It reads: "Ashore, but will probably get off. She is full of water. Divers will examine her, when we will report further. A few plated stove in."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The following dispatch received this afternoon gives some particulars of the wreck of the transport Morgan City:

"NAGASAKI, Sept. 3.—Adjutant General, Washington: Transport Morgan City, under guidance of experienced pilot, struck reef in the Island Sea, eight miles from Onosuchi, 250 miles from Nagasaki, about 4 a. m., September 1. Backed off at daylight. Vessel filled rapidly; was beached and all saved. Officers and crew did splendid work. Have telegraphed to Kobe for food. Am sending wrecking crew to vessel from here. Cargo almost all lost. Can you send me transport from Manila? Only American money good here; hence delay."

"CARTER,
Quartermaster."



GEN. A. S. HARTWELL

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A graduate of Harvard, an instructor in the University of Missouri, a soldier in the West at the breaking out of the war, afterwards successively Lieutenant, Captain, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier General in the East, on special investigation duty under the War Department after the war, a cotton planter in South Carolina, a graduate of the Harvard Law School, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, twice Attorney General under Kalakaua, a keen business man with large property interests in Hawaii, a leading lawyer in active practice, one of the leading drafters of the present Hawaiian Constitution, an old resident thoroughly familiar with the history, conditions and necessities of Hawaii, such is the record of the man who is to represent this community in Washington at the coming session of Congress, when the fundamental law governing Hawaii is to be enacted. No man has had better training for the position.

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THE DREYFUS CASE



Dreyfus' Counsel Is Now Fighting Dreyfus' Case About Asking or Giving Quarter.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A cable to the Sun from Remond says: "It is impossible to describe the agitation and excitement in this city over today's decision. It even fails to indicate the scores of statements that are in circulation. M. Labori, who represents the Dreyfus party, after a long consultation with M. Remond, to-night over the question of the appearance of Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Panizzi, but neither had any definite information.

The impression gains ground that if only the initiative of the French Foreign Office is necessary to the production of evidence that will settle the Dreyfus affair at once and forever, Prime Minister Waldeck-Rousseau may be depended upon to assume the responsibility, even if he must violate the most sacred kind of diplomatic usage in the process.

Passion between the two sides has been so intensified by the latest events that personal encounters, usually with words only, are becoming frequent even in the courtroom itself. M. Labori has thrown away the scabbard of his sword and is now fighting the case without asking or giving quarter.

Witness Cernuschi came to the telegraph office tonight to send dispatches. He was accompanied by two persons. The police do not leave him for a moment. He allowed himself to be interviewed and he denied Figaro's statement that he had been dismissed from the Austrian army. He declares that he resigned, and that he has documents to prove that fact. When he was asked if he was ready to reply to all questions put to him tomorrow, he significantly tapped his pocket and said: "I have here all that I require to prove my statements."

RENNES, Sept. 5.—M. Labori this afternoon telegraphed personal appeals to Emperor William and King Humbert of Savoy, permission to Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Colonel Panizzi, German and Italian military attachés in Paris in 1894, to come to Rennes to testify in the trial of Captain Dreyfus. This is the news of the day and the chief topic of the journalists this evening. The appeals were couched in eloquent terms, invoking the assistance of their Majesties in the name of justice and humanity. They were quite supplementary to the formal application that will be made by the Government commissary, Major Carrere.

The demand of M. Labori that the court-martial should issue process subject to the approval of the two sovereigns came like a thunderbolt at today's session. The step is fraught with momentous consequences, as it affords Emperor William an opportunity again to assume his favorite role of arbitration of the destinies of the world. No one will be surprised if Colonel Schwartzkoppen, in the name of the Kaiser, makes a declaration that will practically decide the results of the trial.

Colonel Jouast announces that if information is received stating that Schwartzkoppen and Panizzi are coming to depose, he is prepared to adjourn the trial pending their arrival.

The appearance of Colonels Schwartzkoppen and Panizzi would be the most sensational as well as the most important incident of the entire trial. Their depositions would be a formal and emphatic declaration that they never had any relations with the accused and they would make such a statement, that the court must order an acquittal.

CHINAMAN DROWNED.

Steamship Alameda Runs Down Two Chinese Fishing Boats. (From Thursday's Daily.)

As the Alameda was coming in the harbor yesterday morning she ran down two Chinese fishing boats, which were just outside the reef, cutting one in twain and colliding with the other in such a manner that it did not come loose until the steamer had gone some distance. All the fishermen were saved except one, who clung to one of the fishing boats and was lost. They were brought ashore by the pilotboat, which was being towed alongside the Alameda as usual.

There is little doubt that the accident was caused by the Chinamen's stupidity in trying to save their nets, in spite of the fact that the big liner was bearing down on them at full speed.

The body of the drowned fisherman had not been recovered up to a late hour last night.

WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—General Otis cables as follows from Manila to-day:

"The Pennsylvania sailed September 5 with forty-two officers and 776 enlisted men, ten Washington Infantry, two officers, thirty-four discharged, three men of the Hospital Corps, seven civilians. The Washington Infantry

left in Manila ten officers and 147 enlisted men, re-enlisted; also two officers and forty-one enlisted men, discharged. None are sick."

CAPTAIN DICKENS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Assistant Chief of the Navigation Bureau Dickens has been ordered to assume command of the battleship Indiana, relieving Captain Taylor. Commander Cowles will succeed Captain Dickens in the Navigation Bureau.

BAD FOR OTIS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—General Miles today made the positive statement that he expects there will be a change in military commanders in the Philippines. He said to The Bulletin correspondent that he believed either he himself would go to the Philippines and take command or that General Merritt would be sent. General Miles says he believes the present situation in the Philippines is slightly absurd, and that, instead of having a junior officer in command of the large army there, one of the senior officers ought to be sent without delay. He added that the matter is now under consideration by the President.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Commissioners' Report Not Ready.

This May Delay Action on the Matters by the Coming Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Professor Emory R. Johnson is a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission appointed by the President to investigate the various routes for the canal across the Isthmus of Panama and to make a report to Congress. Professor Johnson says that this report, upon which Congress will base its canal legislation, will not, in all probability, be ready for the coming session of Congress, and therefore he deduces that there is not likely to be any canal legislation during the coming winter. Professor Johnson says it will be absolutely impossible to get a report ready for submission to the next Congress.

This news must be sorely disappointing to all friends of the Nicaragua canal. Congress, at last winter's session, absolutely refused to pass the canal bill until all routes had been investigated by competent authority and a report made to Congress. That was the policy which Congress adopted, and that policy, it rather appears, will be adhered to next winter. Therefore, if the commission fails to get its report in the hands of Congress during the session, there would appear to be nothing to be done but to let the matter drag along for another year, unless the friends of the canal come up strong and put the bill through without waiting for a report.

Professor Johnson says, in explanation of his disappointing statement, that the commission was instructed by President McKinley to make its investigation into the various routes thorough, and he states that the work simply cannot be accomplished before next spring. Several members of the commission are now in Paris investigating the financial condition of the Panama canal, and they cannot return to this country before the last of October. Not before December will the commission reach the isthmus and begin investigation there. That work, says Professor Johnson, will take all winter, and after it is completed the commission must return to Washington and prepare its report.

Professor Johnson's statement makes the outlook exceedingly discouraging for canal work. Everybody supposed last winter, when Reed killed the canal bill and substituted this investigation scheme, that the inquiry would be completed in time for action at the session of Congress.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va.

I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va.

Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. F. Casper, druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

M'INNEY'S IDEAS.

Future Course as to New Dependencies.

Territorial Government for Hawaii—Prospects for Cuba, Philippines and Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—There is good authority for the statement that the President has returned to Washington with these ideas uppermost in mind as to his future course in relation to our new dependencies:

Philippines—Civil government by three commissioners to supplement military rule immediately after the rebellion is crushed.

Cuba—Continue military control until it is determined by means of a general election whether the inhabitants want independence or annexation. If independence, the new government elected will be recognized by the United States, and will be given encouragement at every opportunity to establish its stability. If annexation, the President will be governed by the sentiment of American citizens as it may then exist.

Porto Rico—Civil government of a territorial form similar to that which prevails in Arizona.

Hawaii—Territorial form of government, as recommended by the Hawaiian Commission, and as provided for in the measure now pending in Congress.

Some weeks will elapse before the President settles down to the actual preparation of his message, but he has returned from his vacation with some well-defined views as to the difficult problems which confront him, and will immediately commence discussions of details with members of his Cabinet. It has been generally supposed that with war still in progress in the Philippines he would avoid committing himself to recommendations for the future government of the islands, but such will probably not be the case. His Pittsburg speech leaves no room for doubt that he will insist upon permanent American control of the Philippines. To this extent he has come out squarely and thrown down the gauntlet to the anti-expansionists.

It is appreciated that it will be some years before the islands are ripe for even a territorial form of government, such as is proposed for Porto Rico, so that the control by commissioners, much the same as the District of Columbia is governed, is deemed a happy solution and a substitute for military government, and a safe and simple means of control preliminary to the establishment of a territorial form of government when it may be possible to give the natives generally the right of suffrage. The plan under consideration contemplates three commissioners—one an army officer, to have charge of fiscal affairs; another, a naval officer, to have control of the customs, and a third, a leading Filipino, to look after the judiciary, all three to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Further details contemplate giving the Filipinos a voice in all municipal affairs, and the most liberal government possible.

WM. J. BRYAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate for the Presidential nomination, is in the city. He arrived by the Yosemite train, which pulled into Oakland mole at noon. A large crowd of Democrats met him as he alighted, cheered him, shook his hand, crowded about him as he made his way to the boat and shook him by the hand all the way across the bay. From the ferry he was driven in a hansom to the California Hotel, where this afternoon he was tendered a reception, which gave more people an opportunity to make his acquaintance. He looks healthy and is evidently in good spirits. With him are his wife and three children, Ruth, Grace and William.

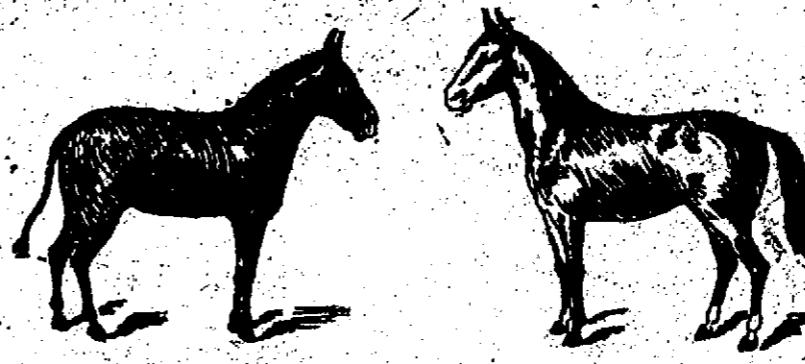
A NEW EDITOR.

Walter G. Smith Will Take Charge of the Advertiser Shortly.

Early in last July Mr. W. N. Armstrong resigned the position of editor of the Advertiser, the resignation to take effect whenever the Hawaiian Gazette Company should secure the services of another editor. Mr. Walter G. Smith, formerly editor of the Star, of this city, and now one of the editorial staff of the San Francisco Chronicle, was offered the position, and has recently accepted it. He expects to reach this place in November, and will relieve the present editor about the first of December. Mr. Armstrong expects to spend some time in Washington city during the winter.

ORDERED TO VENEZUELA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Orders will be issued to the steamer Detroit to proceed at once to the port of Venezuela, in view of the disturbed condition of affairs in that country. The Detroit is with Sampson's fleet at Philadelphia.



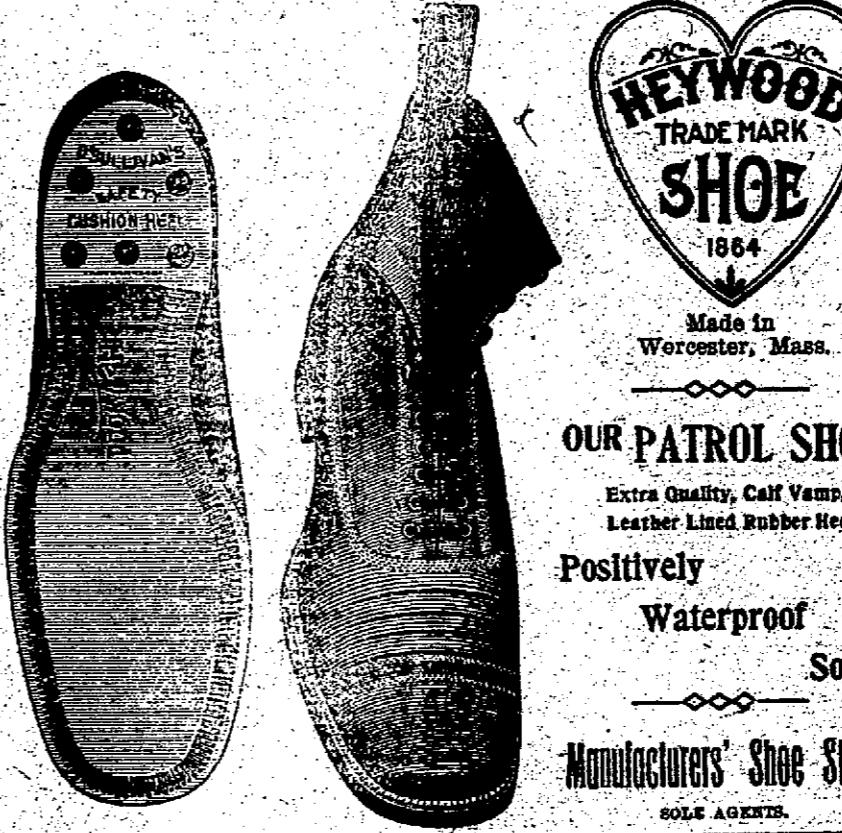
Ex Martha Davis:

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Buggy Horses, Wagon Horses, Dray Horses.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sores Lungs.

Cures Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of the Face.

Cures Skin Diseases.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

Removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and

warranted free from any injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors will be pleased to give it a trial to test its value.

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FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2d, 6d, and 1s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

—BY ALL CHEMIST AND PHARMACEUTICAL VENDORS throughout the world.

THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COMPANY, LTD., Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CATION— Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article.

Worthless imitations and substitutes are now being sold.

The words "W. W. Dimond & Co., Mixture," "Clarke's Blood Mixture," and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" are engraved on the government stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is printed in the bottle.

WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD., HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR—

The Era Plantation Co.

The Waialae Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.

The Koloa Agricultural Co.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis.

<p

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY..... SEPTEMBER 15, 1899.

HOPELESSNESS IN DEATH.

A friend at the East writes as follows:

"The great American agnostic is dead, Ingersoll has gone. His family, wife and daughters sit stunned and terrible in their grief—unwilling to let the dead body go out of their sight—and they have no hope of any hereafter!"

"It is pitiable, indeed, and I think a fearful comment on Ingersoll's teachings, to see the dumb misery, the broken-heartedness of his own family—no hope, no God in the world, no hereafter. It's worse than heathendom."

Blessed is our faith that looks up to the risen Redeemer, who has promised to take us and our beloved ones to himself. He lives, and we shall live with him.—The Friend.

There is no defense made here of Col. Ingersoll's views. But this malicious, uncharitable and bigoted comment on a woman's grief should be rebuked when made in a Christian journal by a "Christian" writer.

Thousands of truly Christian women when confronted by the sudden death of husband or child are subject to hysterical emotions, and refuse to be comforted. Would not Dr. Bishop protest if some cold agnostic should contemplate the inconsolable grief of one of these bereaved Christian women, and remark with a sneer, "Look at that woman who is crazy with grief, because she knows that her dead husband has gone to perdition. She would rejoice if she felt that he was in Glory." When Dr. B. scoop approves of an opinion that "dumb misery" at the shock of sudden death is the evidence of "no hope, no God in the world, no hereafter," he maliciously discharges at a prostrate woman an old theological blunderbuss, charged with the ammunition of the ancient Calvinistics make, which has no longer any far-reaching power. Is this all the love and charity that the Reverend Doctor can get out of a half century of study of the words of the Master? Does he desire to convince us that, after all, a Christian is born and not made?

BURIED TREASURE.

There is now locked up in the vaults of the treasury about \$1,200,000. The taxes are also coming due and there will soon be added to this amount, a half a million or more of dollars. The total will exceed \$1,500,000. What portion of the total available coin and currency of the country, this amount is, can only be estimated. This estimate must be based on inference, because no account has ever been taken of the gold shipped out of the Territory by the Asiatic population. In a recent business transaction in Hilo, it was with difficulty that the sum of \$2,500 in gold was raised, because the coin in the place was so scarce, and in order to complete a transaction involving \$10,000 in coin, only the banks of Honolulu could supply it. These and many other circumstances indicate that the available coin for business purposes other than that in the banks is small in amount. Hoarded coin cannot be counted for business purposes. It might as well be in Patagonia. The Asiatics hold large sums of gold which make a dead currency, and some of the Europeans have taken considerable gold out of circulation. The amount of coin and currency held by the banks can only be estimated. The total amount can hardly exceed \$2,000,000 and it is probably below these figures.

It may be safely said that there will be locked up in the Treasury, within a short time from one-third to one-half of the available, not the actual, coin and currency of the Territory. When less than one-tenth of the Federal currency was locked up in the Federal Treasury vaults in 1887, the leading bankers of the country told the Secretary of the Treasury that a money panic would take place if it was not restored to circulation, and the Secretary immediately deposited the money in the national banks, taking security for the deposits, and the pressure for money was relieved at once.

If the government should state the facts regarding the condition of our money market, and the enormous accumulation of money in the treasury to any reputable financier in any civilized country, it would raise an exclamation of surprise and wonder at the neglect of a rule followed by every State of the Union.

The course adopted by the Federal government of depositing its surplus funds in banks, and upon good security, is rational, simple, and in accordance with the best experience.

If the local government would ask the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington for suggestions as to the disposition of this hoarded money, the Secretary would point to the practice of

the Federal government to the practice of the State and municipal governments of the country, which deposit public money in the banks, upon taking good security for its safety. We believe that there is not a State or city in the Union that looks up the public revenues in vaults. The methods of our own Finance department are primitive, crude, and contrary to all maxims of the financial world. It is well known that this practice is strictly followed by the naked Ministers of Finance among savage tribes, who have faith only in the iron pot, concealed in the woods, in which the revenue is cast. The government should be quite willing to follow the practice of the enlightened communities of the Mainland, without hesitation.

It is not altogether the fault of the government that the practice of depositing the public money in the banks is not adopted. The Chamber of Commerce, acting on behalf of the business interests, should before this time, have considered the matter, and urged the government to abandon this crude, absurd and rather ridiculous way of financing.

The government is not paternal, and is not under obligations to do all the thinking for the community. The Secretary of the Federal Treasury is largely influenced by the commercial bodies of conservative men, who speak for the business interests. If our merchants, and bankers are satisfied with the present situation, the government will assume that its practice is approved.

The Chamber of Commerce should consider the matter, and urge the deposition of the public money in the banks, after taking security for its safety.

The banks can afford to pay interest on the amounts deposited. A rate of about three per cent. could not be regarded as too high.

The community is gradually picking up some valuable experience in its industrial expansion. It is now in a fair way to invite a financial panic if it does not use some common sense in the treatment of that subject which is always a perplexing and dangerous one, the regulation of the money supply.

DID NOT KNOW.

The Bulletin which, some months ago, declared itself to be the organ of Special (diplomatic) Agent Sewall, does not appear to have the confidence of the Agent, or the Agent does not have the confidence of the Executive in Washington. Either the organ or the Agent or both, seem to be and undoubtedly are, profoundly ignorant of the fact that the appointment by the local government, of an agent to represent the Territory in Washington is the result of a correspondence between the Territorial government and the government in Washington. The appointment of Gen. Hartwell is in strict accordance with this arrangement.

Probably the letter from the State Department informing the Special Agent of this arrangement, went astray in the mails, and is now in Luzon, awaiting reshipment.

The Spanish incident is not forgotten, when President Dole was charged with cowardice and treason by the same organ, because he had not abandoned neutrality, when the organ and the person it represented were profoundly ignorant of the fact that President Dole had, before war was even declared, instructed Minister Hatch to ascertain the wishes of President McKinley in the matter of the attitude of Hawaii.

As the correspondence regarding the appointment of an agent who should represent the government in Washington was closed some time ago, the persistent and bitter attacks of this organ of the Special (diplomatic) Agent, upon President Dole for proposing to execute the arrangement, has furnished, to a few at least, all the incidents of an amusing political comedy. The painful distress of the organ at President Dole's arrogance, in daring to spend the public money for the services of an agent, without the direction or permission of President McKinley, the forcing of President McKinley to receive an unwelcome delegate presumptuously appointed by his "minion" Dole has been repeatedly put before the public, in ignorance of the fact that this servant of President McKinley is acting strictly in accordance with a mutual understanding.

It is a case quite parallel with that of the officious and inebriated policeman who finds a man trying to open a street door at midnight and drags him off to the station house, where he discovers that the man was simply trying to unlock his own door.

There is nothing left for the organ to do but to give the Flag a dramatic wave, and warn President McKinley that his course is "un-American," and calculated to drive one at least of his supporters to distraction. It can warn him that the regeneration of Hawaii, which has been undertaken by the organ, will be abandoned unless he will listen to the Voice of Reason.

ANOTHER STUMP SPEECH.

We, the Anglo-Saxons, do not understand why, in the trial of a cause, the main object of which is to get out the facts of which the witnesses have personal knowledge, and opinions are strictly excluded, a French court permits stump speeches to be made, from the witness stand. It would be absurd for us to claim that our methods reach the truth better than the French methods do. We have strong ground for believing so, but we are not familiar with the working of the French mind, and it is quite possible that addresses to the court and jury from the witness box are as valuable as the set speeches of counsel who in our courts vehemently deny each others' statements of fact, of law, and leave the jury in a hopeless muddle.

So it seems strange to us, when Col. Corderier, a witness in the Dreyfus case, made a set speech of which the following is an extract:

"I adjure those of my countrymen who participate in these attacks under the impulse of generous passion and with the object of serving a noble elevated idea—I have no doubt they are led away—to take heed of the dangers to which they may involve the country. As General Jambon said to me, 'It is high time to end it.'

Let us cease throwing in one another's faces accusations which discredit us in

the eyes of our rivals. Gentlemen, let us prepare, and I would that my feeble voice could be heard by all—let us prepare to receive and accept your judgment with respect and silence. May the judgment of this French court, toward which the whole world has its eyes turned, open up the era of reconciliation which is so necessary.

"Gentlemen, pardon me for telling you what I wish. It springs from a heart which has no longer much to desire here below, except to live to see the country great and honored. I have finished.

I have given an exact account

of the interview with the Commander-in-Chief of our army in time of war. I have nothing to add."

By the time all of the witnesses in

this case have made their speeches, there will be little left for counsel to talk about. As the case is intensely

dramatic, and the world is the audience, and behind the screens stands a restless army of armed men, waiting for a leader, the latitude allowed the conspicuous witnesses, and their set orations, may serve to guide public opinion which, after all, will settle the fate of Dreyfus.

THE UNOFFICIAL DELEGATE.

The appointment of General Hartwell to the post of unofficial delegate of this Territory, to represent its interests in Washington, is an excellent one. The great variety of subjects more or less seriously affected by proposed legislation, the novelty of many questions which will be considered, the radical change proposed in the bills already presented to both houses of Congress, the departure in these bills from the traditional methods of legislation regarding the territories, above all, the distance of the Territory from the Mainland, and the lack of immediate communication, make such an appointment absolutely necessary.

The government could not have done otherwise, and in selecting General Hartwell, it has acted wisely. He has the confidence of business men, and, indeed, of the whole community.

There is before him no easy task, but it is expected that he will faithfully do all that can be done for the interests of the Territory.

The appointment of an agent who will represent this Territory in Washington during the coming session of Congress will be commanded by the Administration. The President is a sensible man and will gladly accept any intelligent assistance which may be sent to him.

JAPANESE JUSTICE.

The first important trial of a foreigner, under the revised treaties which now exist between Japan and foreign countries, is that of Robert Miller, who has been tried, convicted and sentenced to death in Yokohama for the murder of three persons. Comments on the decisions of the court made in the English and Japanese newspapers, were published in the Advertiser several days ago. Lawyers will find that the reading of the lengthy judgment of the court, consisting of three members, and without a jury, puts the judicial fairness of the court in the most favorable light from the Anglo-Saxon standpoint.

The Japanese court was on its mettle, as it was conscious of the attention fixed upon itself by the representatives of the great powers. It tried to place its judgment above criticism, and win the confidence of the foreigners in judicial matters and it has done so. Miller, an American runaway sailor, and a worthless character, feared that he was about to be driven out of a place kept by a Japanese woman of ill repute, upon whom he had been living, and he became jealous of another man

away, Miller named Ward who had won the woman's favor. Miller waited one night until Ward was asleep in the liquor saloon of the place, and the Japanese woman and her servant were asleep up stairs. He then attempted to cut Ward's throat with a razor which broke. He then crushed his skull with a hammer, and rushing up stairs, he crushed the skulls of the two women with the hammer. All were instantly killed. Miller then changed some of his clothing, and went into the street. As no one had seen the crime committed, Miller was confident that he had destroyed every clue which might connect him with the case, and so he waited for the usual developments in such cases.

The result was the same as it has often been in criminal history. Miller had not been clever enough to destroy all of the evidences of his connection with the crime. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence, but it was of the strongest kind. The motive for the act was easily proved, and blood was found on one of his shirts which he had concealed.

The decision of the court contains a long and careful review of the evidence, and there is displayed much acute analysis of the circumstances involved in it. The counsel for the prisoner followed the usual practice of counsel for the defense, by disparaging the value of circumstantial evidence. The Japanese judges, however, take the same view of the value of such evidence as is taken by the European and American judges. They analyze the relative value of direct and circumstantial evidence and pronounce in favor of circumstantial evidence. This is a subject with which all lawyers are familiar, of course, but the attention is arrested when thus comes from Asia, from the new or extended civilization of Japan, an acceptance, and a clear annunciation of the law of evidence, which is so familiar in Occidental jurisprudence. The Japanese court, moreover, fortifies its opinion by referring to American and English laws. Having stated with much force all the facts in the case, and the principles of law applicable thereto, the court finds Miller guilty of murder.

The court declares its distress in being forced to sentence to death a subject of one of the Treaty-Powers, but it states that it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than the one it has reached.

The dignity, fairness and intelligence manifested by the court during the trial, will do much to reconcile the timid foreign residents in Japan to the Japanese administration of justice under the new treaties.

Many errors will no doubt be committed under the new order of things by judicial officers who lack intelligence and judgment.

It, however, the Japanese should take the administration of justice towards the Asiatics in the lower American courts as an example of correct practice, there would soon be an interference by the Federal government.

Many errors will no doubt be committed under the new order of things by judicial officers who lack intelligence and judgment.

The reply of the German Emperor

has no doubt been given to the request of counsel. What is it?

Scrofula.

Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Hip Disease, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Dreadful Consequences of Impure Blood.

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest, and back were badly broken out." Fred B. Oxley, Woodstock, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion.

of course, brings political and pecuniary corruption. When Napoleon III, on the declaration of war with Germany, called for the lists showing the actual fighting strength of his army, the figures showed 400,000 effective men, and vast accumulations of supplies. Within two weeks, he discovered that the whole system was rotten to the core. The army was reformed after the war, but many of the officials who lived in the corrupt atmosphere of the Napoleonic days, are in the higher military offices. There appeared, several years since, an article in one of the English magazines, the author of which was a Frenchman, in which the corruption in the French navy was detailed at length. In army reformation at the headquarters in Paris, where political intrigue controls the military offices, reformation has been slow. The German military staff know the standing and "value" of every prominent French officer. Nearly all of them, poorly paid as they are, are still beyond purchase. But others have unquestionably been a betrayal of secrets in return for cash. The temptation of German money has been too great. Whether the secrets which have been sold have real value is another matter. All is fair in war, and the Germans may have paid for considerable rubbish.

Will any member of the German staff, or any one connected with the German legation in Paris, venture to take the witness stand at Rennes and permit himself to be cross-examined regarding the movements in the constant but bloodless warfare now existing between the two countries?

The reply of the German Emperor has no doubt been given to the request of counsel. What is it?

THE SUGAR TRUST WINS.

The Sugar Trust has won in the fierce commercial battle with the Arbuckles. It has been a costly war, but the people have had the benefit of it so far. Will the Trust now take measures to recoup its losses, by advancing prices? Probably not. The men who control it find that their best protection is in low prices.

In spite of hostile legislation, and serious opposition for many years, the Trust has maintained itself. Men with experience, energy, and money have beaten the "crowd." The Arbuckles measured their resources against the resources of the Trust, and have lost the battle, but are protected by the victor. This Trust is the largest object lesson before the American people of the revolution in industrial work. The popular thought about it is crude and suspicious, and it fails to take into account the growth of economic laws. There is fear now that the independent refineries will be driven to the wall.

But the men who manage the Trust are much wiser than they were a few years ago. They are only aggressive, when the interests of the Trust are in danger. The weak point in its business is, that its profits do not depend upon business economy, but on Congressional legislation. A law of ten words can wipe out their prosperity.

WAGES AND LABOR.

There appears to be an extraordinary demand for laborers throughout the Mainland. Among the wheat growers, there is said to be a labor famine. In the older States, the women and children of prosperous farmers are working in the fields. Farm laborers are obtaining \$2 per day and upwards. Employment in the harvesting fields is, of course, temporary, and the wages paid for it do not fix the price for steady employment. But the laborers employed by the year are receiving largely increased wages.

The United States is the Paradise of the small farmer, especially the European. With land cheap and abundant and situated near markets, it is the most tempting spot on earth for the thrifty laborer. He can have a home for the asking, provided he cares to work.

Final success in introducing the European laborers here will be achieved only by creating conditions which are as favorable as those upon the Mainland. The planters must face that fact. Every proposition that does not recognize it will fail in the end. The planters of Demerara complain that the East India coolies, at the expiration of his contract, looks for land which he can own. He does what the planter would do, under the same circumstances. The planter must give and take. It is the final and just compromise between labor and capital.

If our Asiatic immigration declines, as it probably will, so long as the national policy condemns it, the plantations must face the new conditions, and the sooner the nature and limitations of those conditions are discovered the better it will be. It will not be done by street conferences. It is no holiday work. The ease with which Asiatic labor has been hitherto obtained, put the planters in the position of rich men's children who believe that money is wild fruit and is found everywhere.

The dividends of our sugar crops will largely depend, hereafter, not upon good cultivation, the use of fertilizers, and of good machinery, but upon securing hands to do the work. The labor supply confronts as well every employer in America, and is his menace. A few long-headed men have studied the matter, found out as everyone must find out, that "give and take" is the natural compromise between labor and capital, and have put the labor difficult out of their business, just as the Pennsylvania railroad company has gotten rid of strikes by the scheme of "give and take."

COURT NOTES.

In the case of John Emmeluth, plaintiff, vs. John D. Holt, Jr., and others defendant, a bill in equity to enforce the execution of a lease of some sugar lands near the Waialua plantation, notice of discontinuance of the action has been filed, together with a receipt from the Clerk of the Judiciary for \$5000.00, balance of deposit made by plaintiff for costs and amount paid into court by way of a tender for the execution of the lease.

In the action entitled A. M. Brown, plaintiff, vs. Chung C. H. Chong, defendant, a notice of discontinuance has also been filed.

Return of service of summons has been made in the matter of a petition for guardianship of Bond Aiwohi, an alleged idiotic person. The petitioner is the mother of the alleged idiot who was named after the Rev. Mr. Bond of Kohala, and she represents that the said Bond Aiwohi has an interest in a certain piece of land at Kohala, which needs the care and attention of some proper person. Judge Stanley has set October 2d as the day for hearing

FOR REGATTA DAY

Entries for the Various Events
Up to Last Night.

SUCCESSFUL REGATTA ASSURED

Both Boat Clubs Will Keep Open
House—Entries to Remain Open
Until This Morning.

Everything looks favorable for a successful celebration of Regatta Day next Saturday. The stores will all close, the streets will be deserted and everybody will flock to the waterfront and secure the best points of vantage for viewing the races. The committee of arrangements are happy, for they have secured all the money they asked for from generous merchants, the Myrtle and Heianai clubs will throw their doors wide open to their friends and entertain them with dancing and feasting as well as choice positions from which to view the events of the day, and the various committees will do their best to insure a good time for all.

Entries for the various events will close at 9 o'clock this morning. The following have already been made:

Whaleboat race—Moanalua, by Harry Evans.

Six-oared and sliding-seat barge—Heianai Boat Club and Myrtle Boat Club. These are the crews: Heianai—Kiebahn, Renear, Rhodes, Damon, Church and Boisse, Myrtle—Sorenson, Soper, Lishman, Martin, Ross and Lyle.

Diving (time)—Kuiahi.

Short boat race—Stan In, Eric and Harry Up, by Moses; Minnie, by Maheku; Weia Ka Hoo, by Kehana; Honolulu, by Sasaki; Mayflower, by Maheka; Bonnie, by Kamaiki; Nippon Maru, by Binno; Ready, by George; Bequia, by Palaukele; Flying by Moke.

Yachts, first-class—Bonnie Dundee, by President Dole; Gladys, by T. W. Hobron.

Yachts, second-class—Marion, by Dr. F. S. Humphris; Hawaii, by W. L. Wilcox.

Gig—Kaneoelani, by Maheke; Kiplolani, by Sharkey.

Swimming, 100 yards—Pua and Dan Renear.

Six-paddle canoe—Kakaako ar Ala Kukui Moku, by Hanakama.

Yachts, third-class—Lady L. B. Williams; Volante, by O. Tolleson; Pooki, by Bill Williams.

Diving (distance)—Pua and Kuiahi. Steamer boat—Walaua No. 14, by Moses; Ka Au Hou, Mauna Loa, Maka-hala and Malulani, by James G. Spencer; Walaua No. 2, by George.

Sailing canoe—Kakaako and Ala Hu-ki Moku by Hanakama; Waiale and Mahimahi, by Puaalani and Laululolele, by W. P. Pua.

Half-mile swimming—Pua and Kuiahi.

Diving—U. S. S. Iroquois, by Captain Pond; Myrtle, by Harry Evans; 1st White and Blue, by George.

RECEIVES SAD NEWS.

Oscar Morgan Learns of the Death of His Brother.
(From Thursday's Daily.)

An Oakland telegram of September 3 says: A. V. Morgan, editor of the Haywards Review, died at his home in Haywards this afternoon after four days' illness. His death is attributed to paralysis of the brain.

Deceased complained of not feeling well last Thursday and on Friday paralytic symptoms developed until he lost consciousness yesterday. He was a native of California, aged 28 years and leaves a mother and two brothers, Oscar and Stanley Morgan. He was a member of Eden Parlor No. 113, N. S. G. W. of Eucalyptus Lodge No. 245, F. and A. M. Sycamore Lodge No. 123, I. O. O. F., and was popular in a social and Alameda County newspaper circles where he was considered a bright writer.

Deceased was an elder brother of O. R. Morgan of the Advertiser staff. The unexpected death of his brother necessitates Mr. Morgan's leaving on the Mariposa tomorrow for his home in Alameda county.

Arrested for Libel.

William H. Marshall appeared in the police court yesterday morning to answer a charge of making and publishing a libel in the first degree, on or about August 27, 1893, in Honolulu, by writing and printing certain words of and concerning Albert F. Judd, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which words directly tended to injure the fame, reputation and good name of the late Albert F. Judd and to bring him into disgrace. "Abhorrent, odious, hateful, contempt and ridicule, with the intent that the words, writing and printing should be published. At the request of the defendant's attorney the case went over to the 20th, bail being fixed at \$1,000. At a late hour last night the defendant had not secured any bondsmen.

Death of Mrs. Gilfillan.

Archie Gilfillan received the sad news yesterday of the death of his

mother, which occurred unexpectedly in San Francisco on September 3. She wrote by the steamer which sailed the day before stating that she was in good health and would shortly leave for the south. She left Honolulu only a few weeks ago to visit relatives and friends in California. The funeral occurred at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of September 4 from St. Paul's Episcopal church. The remains were interred in the Masonic cemetery. The deceased lady had a great many friends in this city.

RAINFALL FOR AUGUST, 1893.

HAWAII.

Stations—	Elev. (Ft.)	Rain. (In.)
Walakea	50	15.81
Hilo (town)	100	
Kaumana	1250	
Pepeekeo	100	15.14
Honolii	800	
Hakalau	200	15.83
Honohing	250	13.02
Ookala	400	11.47
Kukulau	250	6.59
Paauilo	750	6.35
Paauhau (Moore)	800	3.38
Paauhau (Greig)	1100	4.89
Honokaa (Muir)	425	3.33
Honokaa (Kalehua)	900	4.98
Kukuhae	700	4.54
Awini Ranch	1100	
Niuli	2500	15.91
Kohala (parsonage)	200	4.21
Kohala (mission)	350	4.05
Kohala Sugar Co.	585	3.59
Waimea	2270	1.78
Kaliua	950	9.15
Lanaihan	1540	
Kealakekua	1580	10.81
Naalehu	850	1.16
Naalehu	1350	1.41
Naalehu	1725	3.57
Honuapo	15	0.50
Hiles	310	0.61
Fahala	850	
Moaula	700	
Olaa	1850	
Volcano House	4000	3.81
Kapoho	110	5.60
Poholii	10	2.44
Kalapana	8	3.35

MAUI.

Lahainaluna	600	
Olowalu	15	
Waipio Ranch	700	
Kaupio (Mokulau Coffee Co.)	285	3.92
Kipahulu	25	4.04
Hamao Plantation	60	3.81
Nahiku	120	5.29
Haiku	700	2.90
Kula (von Tempsky)	4000	1.15
Kula (Kealohon)	2900	0.50
Pu'uomalae	1490	1.66
Palu	180	0.60
Haleakala Ranch	2000	0.71

MOLOKAI.

Mapulehu	70	1.19
OAHU.		
Punahoa (W. Bur'u)	50	1.68
Kulakohua	50	1.04
Kewalo (King St.)	15	1.15
Makiki Reservoir	150	1.67
Kapiolani Park	10	0.18
School St. (Bishop)	50	1.45
Insane Asylum	30	2.06
Nuuanu (W. Hall)	50	
Nuuanu (Wyllie St.)	250	4.28
Nuuanu (Elec. St.)	405	6.14
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	8.91
Manoa, W. Dairy	285	6.53
Maunawili	300	2.62
Kaneohe	100	2.61
Waimanalo	25	0.87
Ahuimanu	350	4.44
Kahu	25	1.25
Waiauane	1700	0.00
Ewa Plantation	60	
Waipahu	200	

KAUAI.

Lihue, Grove Farm	200	1.51
Lihue (Molokoa)	300	2.01
Kilanea	325	2.37
Hanalei	10	5.29
Waialua	82	

RECORDS NOT PUBLISHED—JULY, 1893.

Kohala Mission

5.01

4.24

6.03

4.59

14.29

2.22

1.31

C. J. LYONS.

Meteorologist Government Survey.

N. B.—Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the 15th of following month.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

Curtis J. Lyons' Report for Month of August.

Temperature mean for the month, 77.3 F.; normal, 77.6; average daily maximum, 84.0; minimum, 73.1; average daily range, 10.9; greatest daily range, 19.0; least, 7.0; highest temperature, 86 degrees; lowest, 57 degrees.

Barometer average, 29.96 (normal,

29.88 corr. for gravity; highest, 30.04;

lowest, 29.79; very little change during the month.

Relative humidity, average of 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., 68; mean dew-point, 65.6; normal, 66.

Rainfall, 1.53 inches; normal, 2.12; total since January 1, 16,771 inches, 6 inches less than normal.

Trade-winds were only interrupted one-half day; force of trade-winds about as usual.

Cloudiness slightly in excess, viz., 4.5 (tenths of sky).

The artesian well level fell during the month from 244 feet to 241 feet above sea-level; total fall since March 1, 1.4 feet.

The rainfall has been above the normal in Hilo and Kona, on Hawaii, in Hamakua, Kohala, and, in fact, generally through the group, below the normal.

Earthquakes on Hawaii on the 23d and 24th.

Death of Mrs. Gilfillan.

Archie Gilfillan received the sad news yesterday of the death of his

G. A. R. VETERANS

Assemble at the National Encampment.

Ex-Prisoners of War in the Processor-Election of New Commander Excites Great Interest.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The real business of the Grand Army gathering began today with the assembling of the national encampment in the Grand Opera House. The election of the next commander in chief is an important question which will be decided by the delegates. It is expected that Colonel William C. Johnson of Cincinnati, the acting commander in chief, will be elected to fill the unexpired term of two days. This will render him ineligible to candidacy for the full term and he will be given the title of past commander in chief.

The contest for the commandship is between Colonel Albert D. Shaw of New York and Judge Leo Rescar of Missouri. In the meeting of the council of administration, after the adjournment of the convention, there will be an effort to change the method of choosing the executive committee.

In addition to the national encampment the following auxiliary associations began their meeting today: The Naval Veterans' Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Union ex-Prisoners of War, Ladies' Auxiliary Naval Veterans, National Army Nurses' Association and Daughters of Veterans.

In addition there were many corps reunions during the day and night. The show feature was a parade of Union ex-Prisoners of War.

Among the reports prepared for presentation was that of Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart, as follows:

The total membership of the Grand Army of the Republic in good standing June 30, 1893, was 7,213 posts with a membership of 305,603; on December 31, 1892, 7,118 posts, with a membership of 298,747; and on June 30, 1893, 6,965 posts, with a membership of 287,981.

Ex

EXONERATES HIM

Decision of Board of Health in the Case of Dr. Howard.

THE OPINION WAS UNANIMOUS

Coroner's Jury Evidently Did an Injury to the Dispensary Physician in Their Verdict.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

After an investigation lasting from 3 o'clock until nearly 6, the Board of Health yesterday afternoon fully exonerated Dr. Howard from the charges brought against him by a coroner's jury recently.

President Cooper and all the members of the board in town were present, the proceedings being carried on in executive session. Dr. Howard conducted his own defense and Deputy Marshal Chillingworth represented the Police Department.

The first proceeding was to go over the testimony given at the inquest, on which the verdict was rendered. Witnesses were then examined and cross-examined and statements made by Dr. Howard and the Deputy Marshal. Very little new matter was brought out, however, and the room was cleared while the board made up its decision, of which the following is the substance:

"The unanimous opinion of the Board of Health was that, after carefully reviewing all the evidence produced and obtainable in regard to the treatment of Ane, a native woman, it appears that Dr. Howard could not be held chargeable with intentional or unintentional neglect on his part; that there has evidently been an injustice done to Dr. Howard by the coroner's jury, which sat on the case of Ane, through failure to take broad view of the duties and responsibilities of the dispensary physician, and the board fully exonerates Dr. Howard from the charge made by the coroner's jury."

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the consideration of routine matters was necessarily postponed to the next weekly meeting.

SUPREME COURT.

The September Term of the Supreme Court commences next Monday, September 18th. Hilo lawyers have sent the following appeals:

Hong Kim vs. Mrs. M. Kahlo Hilo, a damage case which comes up on the overruling of defendant's demurrer.

Yock Kee vs. Hilo Mercantile Co., a small assumpst case which comes up either on a bill of exceptions or a writ of error interposed by the defendant company.

Joao Vierra vs. John Souza Pires, a bill in equity which was dismissed by Judge Wilder, affecting the purchase and sale of a piece of land, plaintiff claiming the right to be subrogated to a share in the same.

Among the other cases to come up will doubtless be some appeals from the present Kauai term and the following from the First Circuit:

Cecil Brown et al, trustees of the Estate of Jas. Gay vs. J. P. Mendonca, action on the case, on exceptions.

L. L. McCandless vs. S. Mahelona et al, action to quiet title, on exceptions.

James Hoare vs. S. C. Allen ejectment, on exceptions.

E. A. Horan, plaintiff, vs. Sanford B. Dole, as President; J. A. King, as Minister of the Interior and J. F. Brown, as Agent of Public Lands, respectively of the Republic of Hawaii, defendants, submissio of an agreed case affecting Olaz leases.

LITTLE MURIEL RICHARDS.

Buried in Kawaiahae Cemetery With Impressive Services.

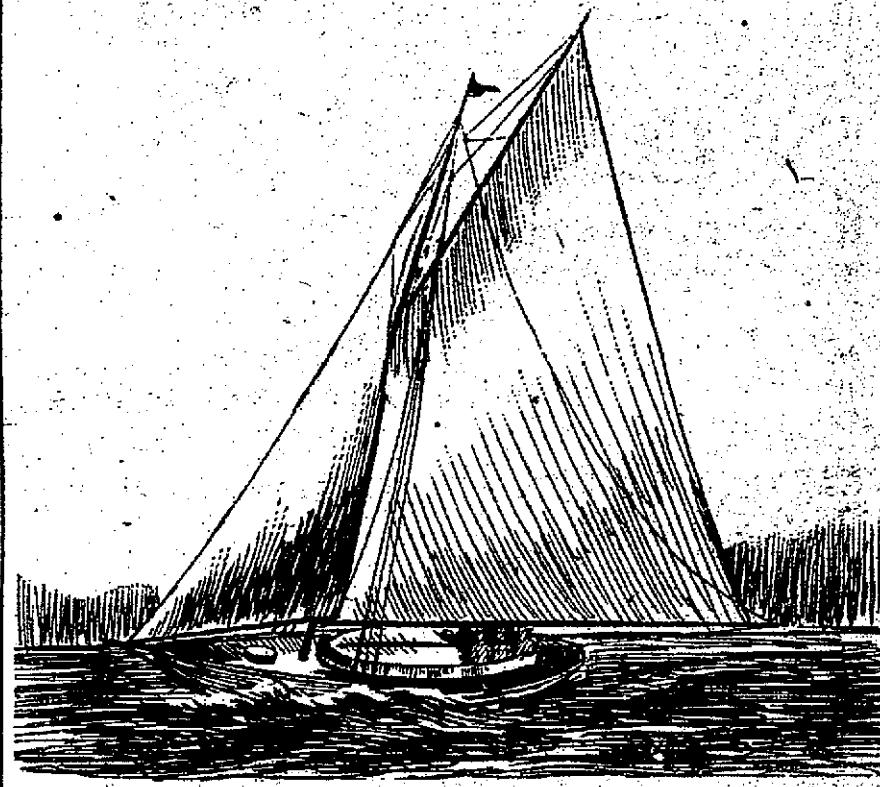
(From Wednesday's Daily.)

From the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, on King street, yesterday afternoon the funeral of little Muriel Richards, who was accidentally drowned on the previous day, took place. The large house was crowded with friends. The services were conducted by Rev. W. M. Kincaid, whose words were full of tenderness and comfort. A choir composed of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mrs. C. B. Damon and Mr. F. B. Damon sang several appropriate hymns, after which the little white casket was lifted from the wilderness of flowers under which it reposed and borne to Kawiahae Cemetery, where it was interred in the family plot. The pallbearers were F. C. and C. H. Atherton, who, in token of the youth of their burden, were dressed in white. It was noticed by those who viewed the remains that the little hands were closed upon a big, beautiful lily. It was while reaching for that same lily that the little one lost her balance, fell into the water and met her death.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and unless the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all drug-gists and dealers.

GLADYS WINS HAWAII'S CUP

The Bonnie Dundee Was Beaten From the Start to the Finish--Description of Race for Challenge Cup.



THE YACHT GLADYS.
Winner of the Hawaiian Challenge Cup, 1899.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Viewed from the standpoint of the unprejudiced observer, the yacht race of yesterday was a complete success. The crown has passed from the Bonnie, the queen of Hawaiian waters for the past ten years, to the Gladys, a new-comer, and the product of American invention and skill. If the race of yesterday is any criterion, the International race, to come off soon, will be a walkover for the Columbia.

To all intents and in the eyes of the public there were but two yachts in the race. The Bonnie, owned and sailed by President-Dole, was designed by Fife, the designer of the Shamrock, and was built in Scotland. The Gladys, owned and sailed by T. W. Hobron, was designed by V. D. Bacon of Massachusetts and built by Stone of San Francisco.

The Hawaii, under management of Judge Wilcox, and the Marion, in command of Dr. Humphries, were kindly entered to make the event more interesting, but the struggle was generally understood to be between the Bonnie and the Gladys, both of which were known to be very fast and both of which had many backers. The Bonnie has never had a competitor, here, worthy of her, when she was under sail, and in all the races of late years she has been handicapped by being barred from using topsail or spinnaker, though without these she has easily won against all-comers.

The Gladys, which was built primarily as a pleasure boat, or cruiser, developed so much speed that her owner was convinced that she could give the Bonnie a close rub if she could not beat her, and he has been anxious to try conclusions; this desire on his part, resulting in the challenge for the cup, which was the cause of this race.

The event of yesterday proves his belief in the sailing qualities of the Gladys to be well founded, as she went to the front before being fairly out of the harbor, and was never headed from that time.

The boats got away well bunched, the Bonnie crossing the line at 1:03, followed by the Hawaii at 1:07, the Gladys at 1:10, and Marion at 1:10. The Marion was a little slow in getting a start, but was close on the heels of the others. The Gladys rapidly forged to the front, however, and passed the spar buoy 22 seconds ahead of the Bonnie, and at the bell buoy was leading the Bonnie by 55 seconds, and the Hawaii by 1:50. She steadily increased her lead to windward, which was a great surprise to most of the spectators, as this has always been the strongest point of the Bonnie's sailing, she being able to outpoint all competitors heretofore, but the Gladys not only sailed as close to the wind as the Bonnie, but distinctly outpointed her, passing the Waterhouse place at Waikiki 4:15 in the lead, and rounding the stakeboat at 1:32:30, followed by the Bonnie at 1:35:30, the Hawaii at 1:38:45, and the Marion at 1:40:30. The Gladys broke out her spinnaker immediately after rounding the stakeboat, as did the Bonnie and Hawaii. The Bonnie also set her topsail, which was a distinct advantage over her competitor, and she also had the additional advantage of much larger spinnaker. The Gladys carries no topsail and her spinnaker is a surprisingly small one for a boat of her size. The additional sail area told at once in the Bonnie's favor, as the Gladys was no longer increasing the distance between them.

All were now running free for the lower stakeboat, off Pearl Harbor, and as the yachts came down towards the bell buoy with every stitch of canvas drawing they presented a most beautiful sight, and expressions of admiration were heard on all sides. The Gladys had too great a lead to be headed off by the Bonnie, and as the latter was now running free for the lower stakeboat, off Pearl Harbor, and as the yachts came down towards the bell buoy with every stitch of canvas drawing they presented a most beautiful sight, and expressions of admiration were heard on all sides. The Gladys had too great a lead to be headed off by the Bonnie, and as the latter was now running free for the lower stakeboat, off Pearl Harbor, and as the yachts came down towards the bell buoy with every stitch of canvas drawing they presented a most beautiful sight, and expressions of admiration were heard on all sides. 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THE MILLER TRIAL

As Viewed by the Japan
Gazette.And by the Yorozu Choro, a Japa-
nese Vernacular Paper, With an
English Edition.

The Yokohama District Court decided on Saturday last a case of far-reaching interest and importance to all foreign residents in Japan, says the Japan Weekly Times of August 26th.

An American citizen was charged with what is now known as the Chinatown triple murder. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. We are thus brought face to face with the fact that the revision of the treaties has placed in the hands of the Japanese authorities not only the right to deal with civil and commercial disputes but, what is much more serious, the issues of life and death. Miller was given permission to appeal against the decision of the court, and of that permission he promptly availed himself. The case is therefore still sub judice, and it would be contrary to custom and obviously improper to criticize the verdict or the evidence by which the public prosecutor succeeded in establishing his case. Inasmuch, however, as the system of criminal investigation in this country differs so widely from that obtaining in England and America, there are certain facts to which we think it advisable to draw attention. In the first place as to the constitution of the court. The system of trial by jury will probably never be adopted in Japan. At all events the country is not yet ripe for it. And in the absence of such a system we can conceive of no more suitable tribunal to determine an important issue than a presiding judge and two associates. These gentlemen are not only well acquainted with the laws of their country, but have learned by their previous experience at the bar to estimate the weight and value of evidence. The law which they have to administer is a different matter. The Criminal Code of Japan is manifestly founded upon French law, for the secret preliminary enquiry is repugnant to Englishmen and Americans alike. In England, from the moment a man is arrested or charged with any offence he is brought face to face with every witness who may be called for the prosecution, with full power either personally or by counsel to cross-examine him upon the statements made. This is a privilege of infinite value, not only in the interests of the accused person but also for the purpose of elucidating the truth. Cross-examination has been ridiculed and paraded from time immemorial, but its intrinsic and undoubted value has been testified to by such past masters in the art as Lord Russell of Killowen, Sir Henry Hawkins, Sergeant Ballantine, Montague Williams and a host of other distinguished men. The question, too, of calling witnesses is of very great importance. It has been discussed in the local press, and we venture to think prematurely. The rule in England is to allow an accused person to subpoena any witness he chooses. If the testimony tendered is contrary to the laws of evidence, or not relevant to the issue, the judge has power to reject it, but the broad rule is that no obstacle shall be placed in the way of an accused person to prevent him from giving an answer to the charge preferred against him. When the Miller case is concluded we may have some further comments to make, but in the meantime the manner in which the case is conducted cannot fail to inspire all foreigners resident in Japan with confidence that the authorities are not only willing, but fully competent to discharge the onerous duties which the revision of the treaties have cast upon them.

The following account of the actual court proceedings, published in the English department of the Yorozu Choro, a Japanese vernacular paper published in Tokyo, will be of interest in connection with the above, and as a specimen of quaint English:

"The first Japanese court, which is to pass judgment upon a foreigner, was opened on Monday last at the Yokohama Chuo Saibansho. The case treated was the Miller triple murder affair. Among both natives and foreigners the case aroused great interest, on account of the horrible nature of the crime, and the importance of the case, which may be taken as a typical one illustrative of the method of Japanese criminal procedure. A great number of eager people flocked to the law court in order to see the trial.

Many waited in front of the gate from very early hours in the morning, and by the time the room, in which the trial was conducted, was opened the number of people who were anxious to gain admittance swelled to several hundreds. Only about seventy, however, were allowed to enter, besides some thirty newspaper reporters and a dozen foreigners. The room was small and ill-ventilated and it was a matter of pain for a weak man to remain there for a considerable length of time.

"At about quarter past 9 a.m. the Chief Judge, Mr. Sato; two Associate Judges, Messrs. Shidara and Mori; the Public Procurator, Mr. Tsutsumi; five barristers to defend the accused, Messrs. Akiyama, Lowder and three others; interpreter for the prisoner, Mr. Kobayashi; the accused, Robert Miller; and several others concerned entered the Court and the trial was commenced. It lasted till about 1 p.m., when the Court rose for rest, and was resumed at 2. At 5 the trial was closed for that day to be re-opened.

Judge Sato is a middle-aged, bearded man, with a calm and dignified air.

about him. Dressed in a black ceremonial robe and wearing a black cowl, he looked like Yemina Sama one sees in a Japanese picture, though by no means he was of such a stern man as the fictitious judge of the other world is usually represented with. The two associate Judges and especially the Procurator are quite young. Mr. Tsutsumi, however, is expected to do his duty well, for he is a graduate of the Imperial University and has had there a good record. Barrister Akiyama is a man of established fame and as such he will no doubt make a splendid defense for his client. In fact, he advanced a well-conceived argument in his favor. As an interpreter, Mr. Kobayashi (a naturalized foreigner) was very good and did his work faithfully, but Miller, whenever he found it convenient to himself, insisted that he was misinterpreted.

"As for the proceedings, they were conducted in a quiet and serious manner, the hearing having been minutely made, and to us it seemed that foreign critics will find little cause for complaint. Only the carrying on of the examination through an interpreter seemed to spoil the trial to a great extent. Although, as before said, Mr. Kobayashi did his work admirably, there is no denying that the trial would have been more effectively conducted, if the Judges, the Procurator and the Barristers could have directly spoken to the accused, who often escaped on the plea that he was misinterpreted. We felt more than ever the necessity of linguistic accomplishment in a man, who has to do anything with foreigners."

NOT HEAVY TO HIM.

The man on the elephant's back is nothing to the elephant. The big beast doesn't mind him any more than one of those immense dray horses you see in London minds the brass ornaments on his harness. Yet on my back or yours the man would be a load; and, if fastened to a lark's wings, the little brasses would hold him to the earth. Thus, we are reminded, my thoughtful friends, that there are no absolute facts. The burden depends on the back. Albeit Samson walked off with the gates of Gaza, an ordinary garden gate would, I am sure, prove all that we should want to lug. It follows that weight or heaviness can, as the advertisements say, "be supplied in a variety of styles."

When, for example, Mr. Sydney Chalanger mentions in a letter that at a certain period he was "heavy," he does not mean that he tipped the scales at a stone or two more than usual. His horse would have felt that, in case he rode one; but the truth is that at the time referred to he was actually under his proper weight by several pounds.

He wants us to understand that he was *heavy to himself*; it was not an increase of weight, but an increase of *weakness*, having practically the same result. His explanation is that in the early part of 1890 he began to feel ill and out of sorts. He went about in a crazy way, feeling badly without knowing what the trouble was or how to account for it.

"I had," Mr. Chalanger goes on to tell us, "a nasty taste in the mouth and no relish for my meals." But eat we all must, or starve; and eat he did. Not much, though. At best it was a forced business. Nothing tasted natural or good, and he took just enough to keep him going until the next meal-time should come around.

"And even for that I had to suffer," he says. "After getting it down, I had, almost immediately, a sense of fullness or distension in the stomach and pain at the chest as if a bit of food had lodged there—which couldn't be."

No, nothing lodged anywhere. What there was of it went straight down into Mr. Chalanger's stomach, where it at once began to ferment and produce gas which caused the feeling of fullness, while the irritated nerves set up the pain. It was not too much food, but food not digested—food turned sour in the stomach—with the whole body behind it, failing of the needed stimulus and nourishment of food, and wondering what the matter was. It was this state of matters that made him to use his own words, "heavy, drowsy and languid."

Any river in England, after a long drought in summer, looks just as Mr. Chalanger *felt*—heavy, drowsy and languid. And for an identical reason—the lack of necessary supplies. Wait an instant, though! Don't miss the point.

The rain, when it comes, fills the river by a thousand little channels falling directly into it. Not so as to food and body. Between them is a process, a mechanical, chemical, and vital operation—digestion. Mark you that, and act accordingly. Whether in the sky or on the ground water is water—the same thing.

But food and body are not the same thing. The first must be transmitted into the second by the miracle called digestion; for of all God's ways in nature none is more awful, more amazing, more glorious. And, when impeded or overborne, none which punishes the interference more certainly and swift.

"I got little or no sleep," continues our friend, "and awoke in the morning tired out, as after a hard day's work. Presently I could hardly walk, for very weakness, and from time to time had to give up work altogether. No medicine helped me—and I tried plenty.

"After three wretched years of this, Mrs. Bird of Tallin, told my wife about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and through her, advised me to try it. She said my ailment was Indigestion and the Syrup would cure it. And it did. One bottle greatly relieved me. I could eat freely, and food agreed with me. I persevered with the remedy and got strong as ever. All the pain and heaviness left me, and I felt light and energetic, although I had gained in weight."—(Signed) SYDNEY CHALANGER, Gladstone Villa, Cwm, near Waunlwyd, Mon., August 30th, 1898.

Two deaths and nine cases of prostration were reported in Chicago as a result of the extreme heat there on the 5th.

FIFTY-FOUR SHIPS

Now Building for United
States Navy.Eleven Battleships, Four Monitors
and Three Armored Cruisers Are
Included in the List.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—The Secretary of the Navy has directed that all estimates for requirements for the naval service next year shall be submitted by tomorrow, September 1, thus giving him three months for co-ordinating them for submission to Congress. Accordingly the several naval bureaus have been active or late preparing their final figures, and all the estimates, with the exception of those relating to armor and ordnance, will be on hand tomorrow. They show in general considerable increase all along the line, owing to the rapid developments of the navy, the unprecedented amount of naval shipbuilding now in progress and the enlarged demands growing out of the war and the acquisition of new territory.

The largest item is \$18,000,000, under the head "Increase of the Navy," which is \$5,000,000 more than any previous estimate under this head. It is due to the unusual number of warships now in course of construction, aggregating fifty-four in all classes, a total much in excess of the number under construction at any previous time in the history of the navy. These include eleven battleships, four monitors, three armored cruisers, six protected cruisers, thirty-three destroyers and torpedo boats and several miscellaneous craft, submarine boats, etc.

The item of "Increase of the Navy" covers the work already authorized and now in course of construction, both in engineering and structural branches, and is concurrent with Admirals Hichborn and Melville, chiefs of the construction and of the engineering bureaus, respectively.

Admiral Melville will also make estimates for new engineering plants, equipment, tools, buildings, etc., at Norfolk, Port Royal, Port Orchard and Mare Island, Cal. The plants are old, and the requirements now made on them induce the chief engineer to recommend the most modern appliances and such remodeling of buildings as will bring them up to date.

Admiral Endicott, chief of the bureaus of yards and docks, will recommend two more large drydocks on the Atlantic seaboard, one at New York and the other at Norfolk. The estimate will be about \$1,250,000 each.

Admiral O'Neill's estimate on armor and ordnance will be held until his return next Monday, as he has been giving much personal attention to this item. The price of armor-plate will have to be settled by Congress and a large quantity of armor authorized. The armor concerns refused to bid on the \$300 fixed as the limit of cost by the last Congress, so that further legislation is necessary in order to provide for the many ships now nearing completion.

Aside from the bureau estimates the Secretary of the Navy will prepare such estimates as he deems expedient for the new ships. There is no intimation thus far as to what new ships will be recommended, but the impression prevails in well informed naval quarters that the Secretary will confine his recommendation to three 6000-ton protected cruisers, to cost about \$1,250,000 each. These were recommended last year and were the only ships not authorized by Congress so that it is thought likely the need of them will again be presented.

Well-known Boatboy Dead. News was received a few days ago of the death of Pinso, a native boy who shipped with the T. F. Chapman last April, bound for New York. While on the Horn Pinso fell overboard and was drowned. He will be remembered by many as a member of the famous Kapiolani crew, which was organized by "Jack" Atkinson and beat everything it ran up against. One of its greatest victories was against the noted crew of one of the United States cruisers, which was rowed for \$1,000 a side and a side bet of \$2,000. "Tom" Sharkey was a member of the defeated crew.

NOT THE WISEST WAY. It is not always best to wait until it is needed before buying a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Quite frequently the remedy is required in the very busiest season or in the night and much inconvenience and suffering must be borne before it can be obtained. It costs but a trifle as compared with its real worth and every family can well afford to keep it in their home. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.



INSTANT RELIEF FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

and rest for tired, worn-out parents in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a gentle anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure.

The only speedy, safe, permanent, and economical cure for the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin and scalp humours of infants and children. CUTICURA REMEDIES are guaranteed absolutely pure by chemists of the highest standing, and may be used from the moment of birth.

Send therefor the world-famous deposit: F. NEWTON & Sons, London. PORTER DRUG AND COSMETIC CO., BOSTON, U.S.A. See "How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies" post free; indicating first symptoms of distressing rashes, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome as CUTICURA SOAP, the art of skin purifying and beautifying in infants and young children. "CUTICURA SOAP is the art of skin purifying and beautifying in infants and young children. It is simply incomparable. It restores the whitest, clearest skin, the softest hands, and most luxuriant hair. Absolutely pure, delicately perfumed, surprisingly effective."

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OFFICE: 627 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
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Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

Ship
Chandlery.
Do You Ever Need Any?

We have all sizes of Manila Rope up to 6 in. Sisal Rope to 2 in. Wire Ropes to 4 in. Seizing Wire, Marlin, Spunyarn, House-line, Hambroline, Ratline, and lots of other Lines even to Cod Line and Lead Lines.

All sorts of galvanized ship and boat hardware such as Cleats, Chocks, Rowlocks, Turnbuckles, Shackles, Ringbolts, Eyebolts, Chains and Anchors, Lead for keels and Trucks for mast heads and about everything that is needed between these two points.

Can Be Found At
E. O. HALL & SON,
—LIMITED.—

Read the Advertiser.

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(Limited)

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MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds \$23,975,000.

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Capital \$1,000,000.

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SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, September 12.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, 18 days from San Francisco, with general cargo to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

Am. bk. Martha Davis, McAlman, 18 days from San Francisco, with general cargo to C. Brewer & Co.

Haw. bk. Flying Suey, Willett, from New York, with general cargo to C. Brewer & Co.

Am. sh. Yosemite, Anderson, 55 days from Newcastle, with coal.

Wednesday, September 13.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Koolau.

Stmr. Mokolii, Dower, 8 hrs. from Molokai.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, 18 hrs. from Kohala.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Koloa, September 12: 2 horses and 5 pkgs. sundries.

Am. stmr. Alameda, Van Oterendorp, from San Francisco, Sept. 7; passengers, to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

Am. bk. Coalings, Evans, from New York, May 28: 1,500 tons phosphates, to Hawaiian Fertilizer Co., Ltd.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, 8 hrs. from Lahaina.

Am. bkt. Uncle John, Henningsen, from Eureka, with lumber for City Mill Co.

Haw. bk. Diamond Head, Ward, from San Francisco, with general cargo, to H. Hackfield & Co.

Br. stmr. Victoria, John E. Blakey, from London, June 21, to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

Thursday, September 14.

Am. stmr. Elihu Thomson, Whitney, 11 days from Seattle: 800 tons general cargo, to Henry Waterhouse & Co.

Schr. Walrus, Moses, from Hanalei.

Am. bkt. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, 15 days from San Francisco: 1,200 tons mds. to F. A. Schaefer & Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, September 12.

Stmr. Claudine, Freeman, Hilo.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Kona and Kau.

Stmr. Maui, Cameron, Kahului.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Nawiliwili.

Stmr. Mikahala, Pedersen, Eele.

Am. schr. Bangor, Aspe, Port Townsend, in ballast.

Wednesday, September 13.

Am. stmr. Alameda, Van Oterendorp, Sydney.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Kaunakakai.

Am. bkt. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco.

Am. bk. Mohican, E. W. Kelly, San Francisco.

Stmr. Kihohana, Gregory, Waimana.

Stmr. Iwaiwani, Thompson, Honokaa.

Thursday, September 14.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Koloa.

Stmr. Mokolii, Dower, Kamalo.

U. S. stmr. Leelanaw, Stores, San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 5, brig Lurline, from Kahului; Sept. 2, brig Consuelo, from Mahukona. Sailed, Sept. 2, bkt. W. H. Dimond, for Honolulu.

EUREKA—Sailed, Sept. 2, schr. Golden Gate, for Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Sailed, Sept. 2, schr. Lennox, for Honolulu.

GRAY'S HARBOR—Sailed, Aug. 31, schr. A. J. West, for Honolulu; Sept. 3, schr. J. B. Leeds, for Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Arrived prior to Sept. 5, stmr. Moana, from Honolulu.

EUREKA—Arrived, Sept. 1, schr. Ottlie Fjord, from Honolulu.

AUCKLAND—Sailed, Sept. 4, stmr. Mariposa, for Honolulu.

NORFOLK—Cleared, Sept. 5, sh. Henry B. Hyde, for Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Allen A. Am. sch., 265 tons (now at Eureka)—Redwood thence to Hilo, by Chas. Nelson.

Consuelo, Am. bg., 275 tons—Pass and mds. San Francisco to Mahukona, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

Chas. B. Kenney, Am. bk., 1,014 tons—Coal from Departure Bay to Honolulu, by Alexander & Baldwin.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS, Lieutenant Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

BORN.

SHOREY—In this city, September 13, to the wife of Edmund C. Shorey, a daughter.

DIED.

RICHARDS—In Honolulu, Sept. 11, 1899, Muriel, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Richards, aged 2 years.

GILFILLAN—In San Francisco, September 3, 1899, Elizabeth, beloved wife of the late John F. Gilfillan and mother of Archibald and James C. Gilfillan, a native of Scotland, aged 64 years.

HOLDSWORTH—At Forest Hill, London, England, on the 4th day of June, 1899, Capt. Henry J. H. Holdsworth, aged 74 years. The deceased was father of the late E. W. Holdsworth of Honolulu, and was harbor master at the port of Honolulu from 1880 to 1882.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per bark Marthe Davis, September 12.—Geo. Albert Clark and Thomas A. Jackson.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Alameda, September 12.—F. N. Beringer, W. M. Buchanan, M. Campbell, H. J. Carlis, A. J. Coats, El Nino Eddie, Miss M. Egan, Miss C. Green, Miss Rhoda Green, Miss Eogene Hart, A. E. Hughes, G. Kekau, Miss Mabel Lampman, G. A. Loring, Robert Lowrie, Judge F. S. Lyman, H. C. Rock, W. E. Miller, Wm. M. Maluka, E. E. Manheim, L. Marcus, Gaston Marquis and wife, J. T. McCrosson and wife, Miss McCrosson, Miss A. McCrosson, W. N. Norton, Mrs. E. J. Parker and child, D. M. Ross, Mrs. J. F. Scott, J. Slingerland, Miss E. E. Stansbury, Mrs. Helen Theilien, Miss Anna Theilien, D. F. Thrum and wife, Miss J. Wores, Miss J. N. Wores, and 27 through.

From Koloa, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, September 12.—Mrs. T. Davis and 2 deck passengers.

From Kaanapali, per stmr. Kauai, September 13.—J. S. McCandless, G. L. Wright, Mrs. W. Robb, and 3 deck.

From Kaanapali, per stmr. Kauai, September 13.—J. S. McCandless, G. S. Wright, Mrs. W. Robb, 3 deck passengers.

Departed.

For Lahaina, Kahului and way ports, per stmr. Maui, September 12.—J. W. Hall, J. J. Drummond, F. S. Dunn, Mrs. B. Ohr, C. Voss, H. T. Marsh, A. N. Kepoikai, Sarah Kalua, Miss Bella Miller, H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin, J. P. Cooke, Mrs. C. Ferguson, C. Amanu and Miss Mooser.

For Kaanapali, per stmr. Kauai, September 13.—J. S. McCandless, G. L. Wright, Mrs. W. Robb, and 3 deck.

From Lahaina, per stmr. Kauai, September 13.—J. S. McCandless, G. L. Wright, Mrs. W. Robb, and 3 deck.

For Lahaina, Kahului and way ports, per stmr. Maui, September 12.—J. W. Hall, J. J. Drummond, F. S. Dunn, Mrs. B. Ohr, C. Voss, H. T. Marsh, A. N. Kepoikai, Sarah Kalua, Miss Bella Miller, H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin, J. P. Cooke, Mrs. C. Ferguson, C. Amanu and Miss Mooser.

For Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, September 12.—Geo. Sea, Geo. Clark, Miss M. Gaspar, Mrs. O. M. Kekuwa, G. E. Bryant, W. A. Wall, Miss B. Taylor, Sam Kauhane, W. F. Armsby, Miss Waihala, Miss C. Gaspar, Miss Sunter, Mrs. W. J. Wright, Rev. D. L. Al, J. Greig, Mrs. J. P. Lino, Miss Lino, Maria Mahelona, Mrs. D. L. Al, Mrs. S. A. Sunter, Miss Millie Morris, H. R. Hitchcock and 5 children, Mrs. M. E. Scott, J. D. Paris, Mrs. Paris, L. M. August, F. Greenwell, Miss Lula Kinnall, Mrs. Ayers, R. Makahalupa, Mrs. Kanakau, Kauna Kawiwoole, Rev. O. H. Gulinick, J. Leadingham, W. Hayesdell, Tong Kee and wife, C. Ahee, Tong Yin.

For Makaweli, per stmr. Mikahala, September 12.—J. Opfergelt, H. Morrison, Miss Charman, J. Hart, E. Powell and wife, Miss McKeague.

For Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, September 11.—Miss Numsford, L. Davies, S. H. Comstock, M. D. Monsarrat, Chas. Dement, J. H. Jones, Mrs. C. M. V. Forester, Mrs. R. Fountain, Judge Stanley, Chas. Day, S. F. Sands, Mrs. R. Fountain.

For Honolulu, per stmr. Iwaiwani, September 13.—Geo. Smithies.

For Sydney, per stmr. Alameda, September 13.—Mr. Hammond, Fred. Wunder.

For San Francisco, per bk. Mohican, September 13.—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Harris.

For Koloa, Eele and Makaweli, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, September 14.—L. Kahibaum and wife.

Booked.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Mariposa, September 15.—M. C. Mott, Smith, H. Wendte, Miss D. Karr, Miss Morton, Mrs. Z. K. Meyer, E. D. Baldwin, Miss G. Smith, Miss A. Barthrop, Mrs. Gustav Aubertin, Arthur E. Corde, James H. Love, Mrs. Mori, Alula, Mrs. D. Logan and Mrs. Kennedy, Ronald Kennedy, Bruce Kennedy, Miss McMillan, G. A. Dauphery, M. Dayton, Mrs. E. W. Peterson and child, Miss F. Grundell, O. R. Morgan, Miss Maggie Moore, Osgood Moore, Miss Corcoran, Ethel Bashford, L. Branscombe, Gladys Bashford, Mr. and Mrs. Esmonet, H. R. Roberts, Herbert Ashton, Alex. Cochran, W. J. Townshend, C. Lyndon, F. Thompson, Percy Ward.

S'EMSHIP VICTORIA.

With Over Three Hundred Portuguese Immigrants on Board.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The British Steamship Victoria from London, Vigo and Madeira, 65 days out, anchored off the light house in naval row late yesterday afternoon with 348 Portuguese immigrants on board. The Victoria sailed from Madeira July 8 and reports a good passage with all well on board. The immigrants look healthy and will be distributed among the plantations as soon as possible. There are 14 stowaways on board.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The new schedule of the steamer Kihau, for Hilo and way ports, will commence on or about September 25.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder, from San Francisco with general cargo, anchored in the stream late yesterday afternoon.

Captain P. Jorgenson is now in command of the schooner Transit and Captain C. P. Isigkiet, of the schooner Ralph J. Long.

The pump of the new dredger at the foot of Alaka street is being replaced by a larger one. It is claimed the other apparatus is working very satisfactorily.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The brig Lurline arrived from Kahului yesterday, having made the run in the good time of nineteen days. The bark Roderick Dhu, which left Hilo the day the Lurline sailed from Kahului, has not yet arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The Government has chartered two more steamers to carry troops to Manila. The Olympia, formerly the British steamer Dunbar Castle, will come from Seattle and the City of Rio de Janeiro will be turned over just as soon as she arrives here from the Orient.

The new White Star steamer Oceanic, the largest ship in the world, arrived at Liverpool August 27, from Belfast, Ireland, where she was built. She left Belfast on August 23 and has been making a trial trip to test her engines. The Oceanic is to sail from Liverpool on September 6, and every first and second-class berth has been engaged for the trip. Her dimensions are: Length, 704 feet; beam, 72 feet; draught, 26 feet, and she registers 14,000 tons. Her engines are expected to develop 45,000 horse-power.

Three new German steamship lines are planned for operations in the Pacific and South Seas. The Norddeutscher Lloyd intends to run a line from Singapore to Herbertshoe (New Guinea) and Sydney and back every six weeks, and a second one from Hongkong to Ponape, Herbertshoe and Sydney and back once in six weeks. The third is a line to be formed by the Jutland Company of Hamburg, and will run from Jutland to Kussale, Ponape, and Yap (and later on to the Mariana and Palau Islands), back to Jutland.

Captain McPhail, for many years mate of the bark Andrew Welch, who brought down the yacht La Paloma from San Francisco, taken command of the bark R. P. Rithet on her arrival here, vice Captain George Calhoun transferred to the ship George Curtis. This is the latest waterfront humor. This makes five of Captain Drew's mates who have been promoted to be masters of vessels within the last few years. When a man has served his time under the skillful master of the Andrew Welch ship-owners are in the habit of picking him out for a more responsible position without further examination. A 15-ton piece of machinery was discharged from the Andrew Welch yesterday most quickly and without the slightest hitch.

The immigrants off the steamer Victoria, from Madeira, will be despatched as quickly as possible to the various plantations to which they are assigned.

The last will and testament of said deceased having been presented to said court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Marie Bruns, having been filed, notice is hereby given that Friday, October 13th, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

(Signed) CECIL BROWN, President.

(L. S.) W. G. COOPER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of September, 1899.

ALEX. ST. M. MACKINTOSH,

Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit.

2105-3T

BY AUTHORITY.

GEO. H. BAILEY, ESQ., HAS THIS day been appointed a Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Makawao, Island of Maui, vice A. F. Tavares, resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Sept. 12, 1899. 2107-3T

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the Kanekoa Coffee Company, Limited.

WHEREAS, The Kanekoa Coffee Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

NOW therefore notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before Tuesday the 26th day of September, 1899, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to show why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 19, 1899. 2097-5T

he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 7th day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Annie Lackland, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition; and have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS: HON. A. PERRY, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 10th day of July, 1899.